

TARIFF BILL DID NOT CAUSE PANIC

Senator Thomas of Colorado Denies Effect of Wilson-Gorman Measure.

CLEVELAND GETS BLAME

Last Democratic President Accused of Being in Wall Street Plot.

Senator Charles F. Thomas of Colorado, yesterday made an attack on the late President Grover Cleveland in the course of a speech in the Senate in connection with the circumstances that led up to the panic of 1907.

Senator Thomas addressed the Senate on the subject of the relation of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law to the panic of that year. He denied that the tariff legislation precipitated the panic, and asserted that President Cleveland tacitly agreed to a plot by Wall Street financiers which was to force the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law of 1890. This was to be brought about, according to Senator Thomas, by artificially drawing credit, which brought on the panic of 1907.

Senator Thomas charged that the appointment of Conrad N. Jordan as Assistant Treasurer in New York, by President Cleveland, was for the purpose of placing him in a position where he might act as the intermediary between the administration and Wall Street in this affair. The Senator read many newspaper extracts of the contemporaneous period, which he had gathered from New York newspapers, relating to various conferences with Secretary Carlisle, Assistant Treasurer Jordan, and other government representatives had with the bankers.

Plot to Contract Credit.

The object of these conferences, he declared, was to perfect a plan for bringing pressure to bear upon business men of the country to contract credit and force a condition in the money market which would make public sentiment ready to respond to various conferences for the repeal of the Sherman law. He declared that the stock exchanges were juggled and the easy credit of the prosperous period was used to force panic. It was the second speech that the Senator from Colorado has made on the subject of the panic of 1907, in which he has asserted that the panic

was forced by Wall Street interests to further their own purposes. The object of the speech apparently was to make it clear that the panic was not the logical result of the Democratic tariff law known as the Wilson-Gorman law. In the course of the speech Senator Chilton of West Virginia called a witness from the Republican side by reading from a speech made by Senator La Follette in the Senate about a year ago, in which the Senator insisted that the tariff legislation did not bring about the panic of 1907. Senator La Follette declared it was due to the machinations of Wall Street.

A brief colloquial debate followed Senator Thomas' remarkable speech, in which Senator Smoot, a Republican, admitted that the panic was worldwide and that it was under way several months before the tariff law was passed. But he insisted that the passage of the tariff act accentuated the panic in the United States.

Marconi Plays Cupid In Secret Marriage Of Suffrage Beauty

London, July 15.—The secret marriage in England of Miss Inez Milholland, of New York, who is young, beautiful, a lawyer, and a suffragist leader of world-wide fame, was confirmed today when she and her husband were found at Mrs. Milholland's Kensington House by a representative of The Washington Herald. The bridegroom is Eugene J. Boissevain.



MRS. J. BOISSEVAIN
Formerly Miss Inez Milholland, New York lawyer and suffragist.

a member of one of the foremost Dutch families and well known in New York society.

Mr. and Mrs. Boissevain attributes their happiness to William Marconi, for it was the wizard of the wireless that introduced them.

"Yes, it's true we were married in London by special license last week," said the bridegroom. "The wedding was absolutely secret. The only witnesses were my brother John and my wife's sister Vita. Then we went straight off to Holland, where we were married again in order to make the ceremony legal in our country. William Marconi introduced us in New York. The fact is, I fell head over heels in love with Inez at once."

They came back together on the voyage and made up our minds to get married. Inez went to Southampton for a day or two, while I made arrangements for the wedding. Immediately after the ceremony we went to Holland together for Inez to make the acquaintance of my family. We returned here last night. We mean to have a quiet time in England for a few weeks, returning to New York about August 15, and settling down there."

Shipbuilding Strike General.
Hamburg, Germany, July 15.—The shipbuilding strike which recently was called here, has now spread to other parts of the yards and throwing 15,000 men out of work.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.
Washington, Tuesday, July 15, 1913—8 a. m.
There will be local showers Wednesday in the North Atlantic States and the Central and South Atlantic States, probably continuing Thursday. There will also be thundershowers Wednesday night or Thursday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, the Upper Lake and Western Lower Lake region. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday.
Temperatures will not change materially, although it will be temporarily cooler Wednesday night or Thursday over the Central Western districts, where showers are indicated.

Local Temperatures.
Midnight, 73; 2 a. m., 72; 4 a. m., 70; 6 a. m., 69; 8 a. m., 71; 10 a. m., 72; 12 m., 72; 2 p. m., 72; 4 p. m., 73; 6 p. m., 73; 8 p. m., 73; 10 p. m., 72; Highest, 75; lowest, 68.
Relative humidity—4 a. m., 71; 8 p. m., 78. Hours of sunshine, 4.9; per cent of possible sunshine, 33.
Temperature same date last year—Highest, 80; lowest, 78.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperature in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:	Max.	Min.	8 p. m.	Rain.
Albany, N. Y.	84	66	73	0.00
Albany, Ga.	90	78	74	0.30
Albany, N. J.	80	64	70	0.00
Boston, Mass.	80	62	70	0.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	78	60	74	0.30
Chicago, Ill.	82	68	76	0.80
Cincinnati, Ohio	82	68	76	0.80
Chester, Pa.	80	64	72	0.00
Davenport, Iowa	80	64	72	0.00
Denver, Colo.	80	64	72	0.00
Des Moines, Iowa	80	64	72	0.00
Duluth, Minn.	80	64	72	0.00
Galveston, Tex.	80	64	72	0.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	80	64	72	0.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	64	72	0.00
Jacksonville, Fla.	80	64	72	0.00
Kansas City, Mo.	80	64	72	0.00
Little Rock, Ark.	80	64	72	0.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	80	64	72	0.00
Mammoth, Mich.	80	64	72	0.00
Memphis, Tenn.	80	64	72	0.00
New Orleans, La.	80	64	72	0.00
New York, N. Y.	80	64	72	0.00
Omaha, Neb.	80	64	72	0.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	80	64	72	0.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	80	64	72	0.00
Portland, Me.	80	64	72	0.00
Portland, Ore.	80	64	72	0.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	80	64	72	0.00
St. Louis, Mo.	80	64	72	0.00
St. Paul, Minn.	80	64	72	0.00
San Francisco, Cal.	80	64	72	0.00
Springfield, Ill.	80	64	72	0.00
Tampa, Fla.	80	64	72	0.00
Texas, Pa.	80	64	72	0.00

McCray Refrigerators

HAVE NO EQUAL
McCray Refrigerator Company
611 F Street N. W.
Phone Main 848

N. A. M. P. H. A. SOUGHT CONTROL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

workers in the Littlefield campaign in Maine was read with much interest yesterday.

Dr. G. R. Crockett, formerly one of Gompers' physicians, and a Democrat, of Thomaston, Me., was hired in one of the Littlefield campaigns to make an anti-Gompers speech. He was paid \$500 for the job which he performed so well that the fear was expressed that he had some money hanging over his head. In the newspapers of Mulholland's "confession," he wrote, under date of July 4 last, "I have just read your confession. I believe it all, excepting your statement that you are doing it for the good of humanity. This humanity business of yours I cannot swallow."

Mulholland's efforts along lines of what might be termed the Littlefield policy of the association, both in its membership and political power, were indicated in the great mass of correspondence yesterday read into the record. Mulholland, for membership and political power together. He saw in William T. Haines a promising prospect, so he urged him to become a member of the N. A. M. P. H. A., and then turned the full frontier of the organization and the personal efforts of President Van Cleave in behind Haines' candidacy for gubernatorial honors in Maine. Haines is now Governor, though Littlefield, who was distasteful to Mulholland and his associates, beat McGillicuddy for Congress in 1906, is out of public life.

Castling about in New York for promising material, Mulholland got into touch with Representative Fairchild. Fairchild and Van Cleave were brought together during one of the latter's trips to New York, and Fairchild became a member of the N. A. M. P. H. A. Mulholland's support in his subsequent campaign. This was in 1907. How Representative James E. Watson of Indiana commanded the utmost efforts of the N. A. M. P. H. A., and in 1907, shortly after his efforts to defeat George A. Peck, of the Sixth Maryland, a letter from Fred C. Schwedman, secretary to President Van Cleave, of the N. A. M. P. H. A., said, "Great as our victory was in Maryland, it is only the first skirmish in the government campaign."

"What had been Peck's crime—offense I should say?" asked Senator Reed.

Mr. Reed stood up for labor legislation at all times, was in favor of labor legislation.

Fairchild Employed Mulholland.

A letter written to Representative George W. Fairchild of New York, who on the stand before the House committee on Monday admitted that he had employed Mulholland in his campaign, referring to an interview between Fairchild and Van Cleave in the Waldorf on September 22, 1907, said that he was anxious to become an active member of our association. I am very anxious myself to have you become a member, for we have got to have more workers through New York and I feel that we could be of service to you any time that we were called upon if you were a member of our association.

A letter from Schwedman in October, 1907, speaks of some very important work which Mr. Brownwell, chief of the publicity bureau of the association, was doing in unearthing the connection between Gompers and the National Democratic Campaign Committee. Mulholland said that this work was an attempt to bribe Mr. Gompers.

Feeney Furnished Information.

One of Mulholland's expense accounts contains an item, "Expenses paid to labor workers of the Workmen's Protective Association for campaign work." Explaining this item Mulholland said: "I believe that was paid to Mr. Frank Feeney, of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia. He was a party that always furnished information to me relating to the work in Pennsylvania at that time."

A large part of the testimony dealt with Mulholland's labor corruption work in Cleveland and St. Louis. In the latter city where 25,000 shoe workers were out, largely by promising to pay \$5,000 to one of the leaders. He also had about twenty paid spies in the organization, who were in the city and throwing 15,000 men out of work.

Most of yesterday afternoon's session was taken up with the identification of letters showing the activity of the National Association of Manufacturers of James E. Watson of Indiana, beginning in December, 1907.

Mulholland was sent to Indiana, and through James A. Emery was put in touch with various men.

He said that while in Indianapolis he had seen former Senator Beveridge, at the time in the Senate, who was opposed to the labor movement, was a warm friend, according to the witness, of D. M. Parry, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mulholland saw Watson most every day, and was in frequent correspondence with him. He said that Watson was quite concerned about the labor vote, so he wrote him under date of December 13, 1907, that he would start a list of labor workers which he felt certain would give a splendid account of themselves for the next few months.

"Of course," said Mulholland, "our work here shall have to be as much under cover as we possibly can make it, and I shall do nothing without the advice of your manager when you are absent, or through any personal friend that you may wish me to work through, which I am here." He added in the same letter, "I know that you can be of much more aid to Mr. Emery in Washington than I can be, so I hope you will volunteer to help Mr. Emery, for I believe I can be of much more service to you here than I can be if I am compelled to leave here now and then go to Washington."

William E. Blakely, the labor commissioner of Indiana, proved a warm friend of Watson. The question of money concerned Mulholland. He explained that he organized a committee on finance comprising Mr. Parry, C. C. Foster, and C. C. Hanch. This committee collected \$5,000 in three or four days.

"About that time," Mulholland testified, "Watson sent me a letter saying he was unable to get out of Rushville because he was dead broke. He wanted \$1,000. The total collected by this committee so far as Mulholland knew was \$2,000."

With Watson given \$2,000 out of the \$5,000 originally collected in Indianapolis, there remained \$3,000, which, according to Mulholland, was used for the 250 labor workers. Subsequently Foster raised \$2,000. The total collected by this committee so far as Mulholland knew was \$2,000.

By July 12, 1907, Mulholland's offices in bringing Representative Sherman of New York and President Van Cleave of the association together had met with success and Mr. Sherman wrote, "I am to a. Mr. Van Cleave in New York on the 3rd instant and shall be glad to use you at the same time."

Mulholland at this time was doing some good work advertising "The Blunderer," an alleged expose of crooked politics written by his friend and coworker in the Littlefield campaign, Dr. G. L. Crockett, of Thomaston. "Would you please be kind enough to forward me some more of your advertising blanks," he wrote.

Crockett said he had never permitted the warm friendship which grew up while they were engaged in the Littlefield campaign in 1906—keeping Democrats too drunk to go to the polls and vote against Littlefield, among other

things—to cool. In fact, their correspondence runs as late as July 6, 1913, when Crockett wrote Mulholland after he had read the latter's expose of his work for the N. A. M. P. H. A. in a newspaper. "I have just read your confession," he wrote. "I believe it all excepting your statement that you are doing it for the good of humanity. This humanity business of yours I cannot swallow."

"Whether you do any good or not time alone can tell; but you surely have kicked up a stink in this neck of the woods. My hope was that you were a good thing out of this for you surely have debauched yourself. On the whole the people down here believe it. I know it is true."

"I did laugh when you worked in the brush business."

"Oliver Otis is clamoring for me to be taken to Washington, D. C., and there pumped dry. I am ready to go. When asked if I knew this man Oliver Otis, I did. Had had the pleasure and honor of friendship for years."

"I hope you are getting a good thing out of it, or are you putting the knife into some of the plumes that did not like you. You and I know they were an ungrateful bunch."

"Now, don't back down! Stand by your colors! If you need me, just call on me. It's not my fault if you get my letters, but if you just gave them away it is mean of you. If you got enough out of it and need the price, why all right."

"Is Crockett a doctor of medicine?" asked Senator Nelson with a grin.

"A doctor of medicine, Senator," replied Mulholland with an expansive smile.

It developed that along with this letter Crockett sent Mulholland a pathetic poetic effusion called "The Prison Angel," which Col. Mulholland asked be read into the record for Crockett, because "He wants some advertising."

Crockett Moved to Rhyme.

Sensor Reed read one verse as follows: "Fame is a fickle fortune. It's won by some or night. Others lose its glory, deprived of their just right. But at the Throne of Heaven, where Justice reigns supreme, is written the name of the martyr of the Governor's."

Mulholland said he had done campaign work against Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, at the behest of the N. A. M. P. H. A., in 1907, shortly after his efforts to defeat George A. Peck, of the Sixth Maryland. A letter from Fred C. Schwedman, secretary to President Van Cleave, of the N. A. M. P. H. A., said, "Great as our victory was in Maryland, it is only the first skirmish in the government campaign."

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Milk Distribution IS PROVING POPULAR

St. Mary's Chapel Has Grown to Be One of the Largest of the Five Philanthropic Centers.

Although only six months have elapsed since the establishment of the baby milk station at St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel in Twenty-third Street between G and H Streets Northwest, it has grown to be the largest of the five philanthropic centers for milk distribution now in operation.

The number of babies visiting the clinics at the St. Mary's station has increased from 11 to 6. Approximately 200 bottles of milk are distributed daily to mothers living in the neighborhood. The station is open every day from 12 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Promptly at noon the mothers begin to stream into the station for the milk, and it is not infrequently that as many as fifteen or twenty baby-carriages are seen on the platform in front of the chapel.

The milk is furnished by George M. Oyster, who has taken up the work of Nathan Strauss, started four years ago, and has established five milk stations. A bottle is charged to mothers who are able to pay. The actual work is conducted by members of the Instructive Visiting Nurses Society.

Miss Grace L. Anderson is in charge of

OVERMAN TELLS WILSON OF LOBBY BODY'S WORK

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate lobby committee, called at the White House yesterday and to the President of the work of the lobby committee during the Chief Executive's absence from the city.

The President expressed himself as well pleased with the progress made, and said that everything pointed to the conclusion that the "lobby evil" will be stamped out entirely.

ASHURST TO REPORT BILL

Arizona Senator Increases Armor Plate Factory Appropriation.

Sensor Ashurst, of Arizona, yesterday announced that he would offer an amendment to his bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the construction of a government armor plate factory, increasing that appropriation to \$2,000,000 in accordance with estimates contained in the report of Secretary Daniels made public Monday.

The Ashurst bill is at present before the Committee on Military Affairs and will be reported favorably within a few days.

Awaiting The Joyful Sound

The Wonderful Music that Hurts Forth When the Storm Arrives.

That funny little, brassy cry that echoes the arrival of the new baby is perhaps the most cherished memory of our lives. And thousands of happy mothers owe their preservation of health and strength to Mother's Friend. This is an external remedy that is applied to the abdominal muscles, it relieves all the tension, prevents tenderness and pain, enables the muscles to expand gently, and when baby comes, the muscles relax naturally, the form is preserved without laceration or other accident. It is one of the standard, reliable remedies that grandmothers everywhere have relied upon.

This is daily use during the period of expectation, there is no weakness, no nausea, no morning sickness, no pain, distress or strain of any kind.

You will find this wonderful remedy on sale at your drug store for \$1.00 per bottle. It is prepared by Bradford Regulator Co., 236 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Write them for a valuable book to expectant mothers.

THE NEW MEN'S SHOP
G Street—Two Doors East of Eleventh
Names You Know Well

"Roxford" The standard price for Roxford White Lisle Shirts and Drawers is \$1.00. Here at 69c

"Morris" This famous make of Check Nainsook Union Suits is standard at \$1.00. Here at 79c

"Varsity" The athletic underwear for men who sport and for those who don't. Usually 50c. Here at 39c

"Otis" Balbriggan Shirts with long and short sleeves; drawers ankle length; usually 50c. Here at 39c

THE PALAIS ROYAL
A. LISNER
Hours: 8:30 to 5; Saturday to 1

BRISTOW JESTS AS BRYAN TELLS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

al Webster, John C. Calhoun, and James Buchanan; and "Whereas, from 1853 to 1881 the salary of the Secretary of State was \$3,000 per annum, during which period that high office was occupied by such eminent statesmen as William H. Seward, James G. Blaine, Thomas F. Bayard, Walter Q. Gresham, Richard Olney, John Sherman, John Hay, and Elihu Root; and

"Whereas, during this long period of time, no one of these eminent statesmen was compelled to neglect the duties of the office because of the meagreness of the salary; and

Language Is Satirical.

"Whereas the 'great commoner' now holding that high office, Hon. W. J. Bryan, has stated in the public press that the salary of \$1,000 per month is not sufficient to enable him to live with comfort and that because of the meagreness of the salary of \$12,000 per annum he is compelled to neglect the duties of his office and go upon the lecture platform in order to earn a living; and

"Whereas there are now pending before the Department of State matters of the highest importance to the nation affecting the relations of our country with Mexico, Japan, England, and other foreign countries that demand the most earnest, careful, and continuous attention of the Secretary of State, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to advise the Senate what would be a proper salary to enable the present Secretary of State to live with comfort and to enable him to give his time to the discharge of his public duties, for which he is now being paid the sum of \$1,000 per month, and be it further

Would Relieve Country.

"Resolved, That the President be requested to give the subject as prompt attention as his convenience will permit in order that Congress may take immediate steps to relieve the country from the great loss which it suffers by being deprived of the services of the present Secretary of State, though it is now paying for such services at the rate of \$1,000 per month."

Democratic Senators inclined to defend Secretary Bryan, while Republican Senators disapproved his conduct.

Attorney General McReynolds expressed a belief that it was an impossibility for the Secretary of State to keep up an establishment and do the necessary amount of entertaining on \$12,000 a year. Mr. McReynolds said that he himself can live on his salary because he can make his expenses fit his income.

"In addition, I am single and have no wife to support," added the Attorney General. Mr. McReynolds would not comment upon Mr. Bryan's method of earning an additional income.

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HIS VACATION IN AUGUST.

President Wilson may be able to get away from Washington once during August, if plans being formulated work out all right.

The Chief Executive hopes to leave Washington on August 7 or 14, both the dates being Thursdays, visit Cornish, N. H., and return to Washington the following Monday.

Largest Morning Circulation.

Capital, \$1,250,000

THE result of spending all your income

Some day—any day—your income may stop. If no part of it is being saved, you're living "over a volcano."

Right now is "pay day" for thousands of you. Take something from this "pay day" envelope and make the first move toward safety.

You can start a savings account at our bank with one dollar, and that beginning will give you more satisfaction than words can express.

Naturally, you'll add every penny that can be spared. The account will grow. It protects you; you're independent. You'll carry a lighter heart.

On all savings we pay 3 per cent interest, compounded every six months.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO.
N. E. Cor. Fifteenth & H Streets n. w.
Pa. Ave. & 10th St. n. w. N. E. Cor. 14th & U Sts. n. w.
Seventh & G Sts. n. w. Pa. Ave. & 20th St. n. w.
Dupont Circle (1341 Conn. Ave.)

UNION TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$2,300,000.00

If You Are In Earnest

about saving money, the Union Trust Company, of the District of Columbia, can assist you.

This bank welcomes savings in sums of \$1.00 or more and when the account reaches \$5.00 it pays 3% compound interest.

Come in and open an account.

3% PAID IN SAVINGS DEPT.
EDWARD J. STELLINGMA
President



LOANS
On Diamonds, Jewels, etc.
HORNING
N. E. Cor. Ninth and D. Sts.